

# 35 Starving Men Snatched From Death in Wreck at Sea

Cloudy with cold wave to-night; Friday Fair.

FINAL  
EDITION

The

Evening

World.

FINAL  
EDITION

"Circulation Books Open to All."

"Circulation Books Open to All."

PRICE ONE CENT.

Copyright, 1915, by The Press Publishing Co. (The New York World).

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1915.

16 PAGES

PRICE ONE CENT.

## 20,000 LOST BY GERMANS, SAYS PARIS; BERLIN CLAIMS SUCCESS AT CRAONNE

### 35 STARVING MEN RESCUED AT SEA TELL THRILLING TALE OF LONG BATTLE WITH DEATH

Steamer Angelo Parodi, Reported Sunk, Towed Here With Crew Alive.

CUTTER FAILED TO SAVE

Terrific Seas Prevented Itasca From Sending Boats or Food to Ship.

No more thrilling tale of the sea and ships has come to New York in many years than that brought in to-day by the battered Italian steamship Angelo Parodi, miraculously saved from going to the port of missing ships after her loss had been reported at Norfolk by the revenue cutter Itasca. The derelict was towed in by the Gr. steamer Crios.

Coal gone, food gone to the last ship's biscuit, the steamship wallowed helplessly through a succession of storms several hundred miles out in the Atlantic from the Virginia Capes. Her crew of thirty-five had come to the division of the last bit of hard-tack last Monday on the day when the Itasca hovered near, desperately trying to get a line and food aboard.

After hours of strain, when the hungry men of the Angelo Parodi saw succor so near and yet separated by a gulf of water which would give death to any boat launched in it, the Itasca vanished. The starving men gave themselves up to their fate and sat in their bunks waiting for the slow approach of a terrible death.

The Angelo Parodi, of 2,488 tons burden, left Baltimore in December, bound for Maddalena, Italy. She filled with cargo there, and set out for Norfolk the last week of December. From the minute she cleared Gibraltar she was buffeted by a series of heavy storms, with tremendous winds that slowed down her speed. Capt. Benvenuto had to watch his coal supply dwindle daily under the futile assaults of his ship against the driving wind and heavy seas.

On Jan. 19 the last scoupling of coal

### PARSONS TELLS WHY CHARITY GETS NOTHING

Lawyer Gave During Life and Says Children Can Have the Privilege Now.

"I make no charitable bequests. While I have lived I have given what I thought to be suitable. I dislike posthumous generosity, and I do not wish to debar my children of the pleasure themselves of using in charity such part as they see fit of what may come to them from me."

The foregoing paragraph in the will of John E. Parsons, filed for probate to-day, explains why the distinguished lawyer left nothing to charity, though it had been his custom in life to devote almost half his income to worthy relief purposes. The will disposes of an estate estimated to be worth several million dollars.

To his widow, Florence V. C. Parsons, daughter of the late Benjamin H. Field, Mr. Parsons left \$200,000 in trust for life. Former Congressman Herbert Parsons, his son, and Mary Parsons, his daughter, get the residue of the estate.

The will leaves \$5,000 to Mr. Parsons' secretary, \$2,000 to his butler and provides generously for old employees in the late lawyer's office.

### PUT ON YOUR FURS; COLD WAVE TO-NIGHT

Weather Man Says It'll Drop to 10 Degrees Above Before Morning.

The cold weather wave which has been headed this way for the last two days, has slowed down a bit, but it will be here to-night. Yesterday and last night it was coming up through the Ohio Valley by express, but they put it on the slow freight to-day.

It will be a good night to sleep under blankets, although the wave will be gradual in its effect. The weather man says that it will get colder and colder through the night and will be about ten degrees above zero in the morning.

### THIRD MAJOR LEAGUE IN ORGANIZED BASEBALL

National Commission Elevates the American Association, Declares Chivington.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—The American Association has won its fight for recognition as the third major league in organized baseball, President Chivington said to-day. The National Commission finally has acceded to the desires of the "double A" organization and has granted it territory in cities now occupied by the National or American League and a large number of players.

"We have been trying for years to get these concessions from the National Commission," said President Chivington. "Recently we made strong overtures which were discouraged at the various times, with the result that the major leagues will regard us as equals—eliminating the draft, granting us territory and conceding us the right to purchase players."

"More than thirty players now in the National and American Leagues will be distributed among our teams by the time the season opens."

### STEEL COMMON DROPS TO 43—A NEW MINIMUM

Advanced Fractionally After the Opening, but Soon Fell Back to the Minimum.

United States Steel common slumped five points to 43 a share at the opening of the stock market to-day. The price of 43 a share is the new minimum set by the Stock Exchange to go into effect with the start of to-day's trading.

When trading was resumed after the temporary suspension due to the European war the minimum price of Steel common was set at 48 a share. This figure was maintained. The passing of the quarterly dividend prompted the committee to set a lower minimum.

The first sale of Steel common to-day involved a block of 1,900 shares and this was made at the minimum price. It was soon evident that many holders of Steel common were anxious to unload.

Under pressure of share trading in big blocks the price edged up in fractional advances. A block of 4,000 shares sold at 43. Then 4,500 shares brought 43 1/2 and in successive advances the price went up to 43 3/4, only to recede to the minimum as small blocks of from 200 to 600 shares were thrown on the market.

### "IT'S PREMATURE," SAYS QUINTARD OF REPORT HE'LL WED

Millionaire Whom Wife Secretly Divorced Admits He 'Knows Nice Chicago Lady.'

TELLS OF WIFE'S SUIT.

She "Beat Him to It" by Filing Action Secretly While He Waited, He Says.

George W. Quintard 24, son of the late ironmaster, told an Evening World reporter to-day the report of his engagement to a Chicago widow with two children is premature.

"It is true," he added. "I know a very nice Chicago lady, but I can't say anything about an engagement."

Mr. Quintard was found in his new home at Auburndale, between Flushing and Bayside, L. I., where he is busily engaged in raising Pekinese spaniels. He gave for the first time details of the divorce obtained in secret recently by Mrs. Quintard and of her second marriage shortly afterward. Mr. Quintard said:

"My former wife got a divorce from me very secretly. You see, I went to Sioux Falls and bought a place and made a residence there with an idea of getting a divorce. Mrs. Quintard took up her residence there, too, but after three months or so, I learned she had secretly begun a suit for divorce in New York, Rockland County, N. Y. She had the goods on me, so she got her decree."

"Now, as to her marriage, that was secret, too. She got her final decree against me at New York in August, 1914, and not long afterward she married Noel McKivick, who, I believe, is an insurance man in New York. As to any engagement of mine—not a word. It would be premature. I am attending strictly to my business of raising dogs."

The first intimation that the Quintards had been divorced was given at the trial of a suit against the young millionaire for \$1,446, brought by the Leonori Hotel, Sixty-third street and Madison Avenue. At this hearing in the City Court a few weeks ago, Mrs. Quintard was referred to by Edward Maxson, attorney for Quintard, as his "former wife." It appeared Quintard, who had lived with Mrs. Quintard at the Leonori for five or six months, had, in May, 1913, negotiated for a lease of another apartment there, following the lease, however, because, he testified, he was establishing a residence out west, with a view to getting a divorce.

Mrs. Quintard filed a suit for separation against the millionaire in August, 1913, but on the same day it was filed she withdrew it and sailed for Europe.

The next suit was filed against him by Dreicer & Company, jewelers, at No. 569 Fifth Avenue, for jewelry purchased by various young women claiming authority to do so from Quintard. The purchases amounted to \$54,596. Quintard, answering the suit, alleged he was drunk when the purchases were made and that Nils Florman, a well known Broadway figure, induced him to give the young women permission to buy the jewelry. The suit is now pending in the Supreme Court.

"I'm on the water wagon now," said Quintard to-day.

The former Mrs. Quintard was Miss Maie Woods, heroine of the Brewster railroad wreck. They were married in Mount Vernon in 1907, following an automobile ride. She displayed great courage and presence of mind in the Brewster wreck by aiding women passengers to escape from the windows of overturned cars.

### Millionaire Reported Engaged; Wife Who Got a Secret Divorce



### POLICEMAN SAVES TWO; ONE DIES IN TRENCH FROM GAS

Bluecoat Plunges Into Hole and Drags Victims Out as Crowd Gathers.

August Drew, an employee of the Consolidated Gas Company, is dead in Washington Heights Hospital and Peter Greany and Jeremiah Daly, also Consolidated employees, are in the same hospital recovering from gas asphyxiation suffered to-day in a trench at One Hundred and Ninety-first Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. Drew was overcome while trying to rescue Greany and Daly, and the three, unconscious, were finally lifted from the hole by Patrolman McNamara of the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street Station, who was made ill by the gas fumes.

Drew, Greany and Daly were engaged in repairing a leak in the street main. Greany and Daly were at the bottom of a five-foot trench and Drew was on the surface picking out some tools when the plugs in both ends of the main, which the men had severed, blew out. Greany and Daly succumbed at once. Drew jumped into the hole after them, taking the precaution to shout for help. He was struggling with his helpless fellow workmen when the gas overcame him and he fell.

Policeman McNamara was close by and ran to the trench. He is a big, brown-skinned man and by holding his

breath managed to escape inhaling gas long enough to lift the three workmen out of the ditch. Bystanders helped him out. He was able to make his way to the station house, where he was put on sick leave.

Drs. Gluckstein and Rosenberg of Washington Heights Hospital and Dr. L. McEvoy, a physician of the neighborhood, took charge of Greany, Daly and Drew, and a messenger was sent to the nearest Consolidated branch for pulmotors. It was soon apparent that Drew was the worst off of the three, and Greany and Daly were sent to the hospital, while the three physicians worked over Drew on the sidewalk.

After an hour's treatment Drew showed no signs of recovery and he too was hurried to the hospital. In the mean time a great crowd had gathered and Lieut. McNulty and the police reserves formed lines around the unconscious patient and the doctors. Father Hayes of St. Elizabeth's Church, near by, helped in the work of resuscitation and also administered the last rites of the Church to the unconscious men.

Before the gas was shut off and the leak was repaired the poisonous fumes from the trench saturated the whole neighborhood.

### FRENCH DESTROYER IS REPORTED SUNK IN ENGLISH CHANNEL.

BERLIN (via wireless to Saville, L. I.), Jan. 28.—"From a communication between the French Marine Minister and a Times correspondent, it is learned that a French destroyer was sunk off Newport last week," the press bureau asserted to-day.

No details of the alleged destruction of the French vessel were given. The press bureau reported that 70 per cent of the Belgian miners are again at work under the German civil government.

GERMAN HEADQUARTERS IN STRASSBURG ARE REPORTED DESTROYED.

PARIS, Jan. 28 (United Press).—The general headquarters of the Fifteenth German Army Corps at Strassburg have been completely destroyed by fire of incendiary origin, according to dispatches received here this afternoon. Important military documents were destroyed.

### WILSON VEToes IMMIGRATION BILL ON LITERACY TEST

President in Message to Congress Says He Objects to Restrictions Made.

CHANGES TOO RADICAL.

Declares U. S. Policy Should Not Be Altered and Aliens Excluded on Basis Fixed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—President Wilson vetoed the Immigration Bill to-day and sent a special message to Congress saying he disapproved the measure because of the literacy test, closure of the open door and other modifications.

"It is with unaffected regret," said the president in his message, "that I find myself constrained by clear conviction to return this bill (H. R. 8086, An act to regulate the immigration of aliens to and the residence of aliens in the United States) without my signature."

"Its enactment into law would undoubtedly enhance the efficiency and improve the methods of handling the important branch of the public service to which it relates, but candor and a sense of duty with regard to the responsibility so clearly imposed upon me by the Constitution in matters of legislation, leave me no choice but to dissent."

"In two particulars of vital consequence, this bill embodies a radical departure from the traditional and long established policy of this country."

"It seeks to all but close entirely the gates of asylum which have always been open to those who could find nowhere else the right and opportunity of constitutional agitation for what they conceived to be the natural and inalienable rights of men and it excludes those to whom the opportunities of elementary education have been denied without regard to their character, their purposes or their natural capacity."

"Restrictions like those adopted earlier in our history as a nation would very materially have altered the course and cooled the humane ardors of our politics. The right of political asylum has brought to this country many a man of noble character and elevated purpose who was marked as an outlaw in his own less fortunate land, and who has yet become an ornament to our citizenship and to our public councils."

"The children and the compatriots of these illustrious Americans must stand amazed to see the representatives of their nation now resolved, in the fullness of our national strength and at the maturity of our great institutions, to risk turning such men back from our shores without test of quality or of purpose."

"It is difficult for me to believe that the full effect of this feature of the bill was realized when it was framed and adopted and it is impossible for me to assent to it in the form in which it is here cast."

"The literacy test and the tests and restrictions which accompany it, constitute an even more radical change in the policy of the nation. Hitherto we have generously kept our doors open to all who were not unfitted by reason of disease or incapacity for self support or such personal records and antecedents as were likely to make them a menace to our peace and order or to the wholesome and essential relationships of life."

"In this bill it is proposed to turn away from tests of character and of quality and to impose tests which exclude and restrict: for the new

(Continued on Second Page.)

### GREAT LOSS TO KAISER IN LAST THREE DAYS ON WHOLE BATTLE LINE

Paris Puts German Casualties at Craonne Alone at 6,000; Germans Report Capture of Trenches There, Killing of 1,500 French Troops and Capture of 1,100.

### BIG BATTLE DEVELOPING ON CARPATHIAN HEIGHTS

A loss to the Germans of 20,000 in killed and wounded in the fighting of Jan. 25, 26 and 27 in France, Belgium and the Vosges is announced in the official report issued to-day by the War Office in Paris.

It is asserted in the official statement that the German loss at Craonne alone in the battles of Jan. 25 and 26 was equal to a German brigade of 6,000 men. Unofficial dispatches estimate the German loss at that point in the three days at from 7,000 to 10,000.

German prisoners are quoted in the French report as being under the impression that the Kaiser's army has been crushed at Craonne. The French estimate their losses there at 800 men.

Against these claims must be placed the official reports issued at Berlin yesterday and to-day. In both reports success for the Germans is claimed. Yesterday it was stated that the French were driven from their positions on the heights near Craonne and that points of support covering a width of four-fifths of a mile were captured by storm by the German troops. The capture of 800 wounded Frenchmen was reported, together with eight machine guns, a depot for sappers and other war material.

The Berlin report to-day declares that after the fighting at Craonne on Jan. 25 and 27 1,500 dead Frenchmen were found on the battlefield. It is also stated that 1,100 prisoners were captured during the two days.

The French War Office statement announces that every German attack was repulsed and that every French attack made progress. It declares the "Kaiser's birthday was good for us all along the front."

[The German statement says that the French were defeated in Upper Alsace, but the French claim success there.]

A great battle is developing in Galicia, along a 100-mile front skirting the Carpathians. This struggle is in pursuance of the new Austro-German plan of shifting the weight of attack from Central Poland to the south.

The struggle continues in the north, along the Warsaw front. Repeated German attacks were made, and at one point, on the Bzura, the attackers broke through to the Russian trenches. The Russian statement says that later they were expelled at the point of the bayonet.

### OFFICIAL GERMAN REPORT

### Further Success Near Craonne Is Claimed at Berlin War Office

BERLIN (By Wireless Telegraphy to London) Jan. 28 (Associated Press).—The War Office to-day gave out the following statement:

"The villages of Middelkerke and Klype, on the coast of Flanders, were bombarded by the enemy's artillery."

"On the heights of Craonne another 500 metres of trenches adjoining on the east the position we captured on the day before yesterday was taken from the enemy. French attacks were repulsed without difficulty."

"The enemy has suffered heavy losses in the battles between the 25th and the 27th of January. Over 1,500 dead Frenchmen were found on the battlefield. Including those reported on the 27th, 1,100 prisoners fell into the hands of our troops."

"In the Vosges several French attacks in the neighborhood of Senones and Ban de Sapt were repulsed, with considerable losses to the enemy. One officer and fifty Frenchmen were taken prisoners. Our losses were quite small."

"In Upper Alsace the French attacked our position at Amberg, Heldweiler, Ammersweiler and in the Warbacher Forest. Their attacks were repulsed everywhere, with heavy losses to the French. Their losses were especially large south of Heldweiler."